

GRIP STRUCTURE FOR RACKET OR THE LIKE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a grip structure for a racket or the like, and more particularly to a grip structure including a surface material layer, and a substrate material layer which are securely laminated and combined with each other by a plurality of evenly distributed bonding combination points.

Description of the Related Art

In general, the handgrip of a racket or the like is wound with a grip made of soft material to provide a buffer action to the handgrip of the racket, thereby reducing the vibration or impact applied on the handgrip of the racket.

A conventional grip in accordance with the prior art shown in Fig. 1 is a strip of a soft strap 1 consisting of a surface material layer 2 made of PU material, and a substrate material layer 3 made of non-woven fabric which are laminated with each other. In fabrication, the substrate material layer 3 is immersed into a PU solution, or the surface of the substrate material layer 3 is coated with a PU solution, so that the PU solution is attached on the substrate material layer 3. Then, the substrate material layer 3 is immersed and dipped into a water tank to cool the PU solution, thereby forming the surface material layer 2. At this time, the surface material layer 2 and the substrate material layer 3 are saturated with water so as to expand. Thus, the strap 1 has to be dried.

The surface material layer 2 and the substrate material layer 3 are made of different materials having different water contents, so that when the

1 strap 1 is dried, the surface material layer 2 and the substrate material layer 3
2 need different periods of drying time. In addition, the surface material layer 2
3 and the substrate material layer 3 have different contracting rates during the
4 drying process. Thus, the combination of the surface material layer 2 and the
5 substrate material layer 3 is not rigid and not stable, so that the surface material
6 layer 2 and the substrate material layer 3 are easily separated or stripped from
7 each other during long-term utilization. Further, the weight of the product of
8 the strap 1 is affected by factors of thickness, water contents etc. of the surface
9 material layer 2 after being dried, so that the manufacturer cannot estimate and
10 control the weight of the strap product accurately, thereby greatly affecting the
11 quality of the conventional grip.

12 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

13 The present invention has arisen to mitigate and/or obviate the
14 disadvantage of the conventional grip for a racket.

15 The primary objective of the present invention is to provide a grip
16 structure including a surface material layer, and a substrate material layer
17 which are securely laminated and combined with each other by a plurality of
18 evenly distributed bonding combination points so that the surface material
19 layer and the substrate material layer are not separated or stripped from each
20 other easily, thereby forming a rigid grip structure. In such a manner, the
21 weight of the grip structure can be controlled easily.

22 Another objective of the present invention is to provide a grip
23 structure, wherein the plurality of bonding combination points between the
24 surface material layer and the substrate material layer form an obstruction

1 layer, so that when the grip structure absorbs water, the water will not easily
2 infiltrate back into the surface material layer, thereby increasing the permeable
3 effect of the grip structure.

4 In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a grip
5 structure comprising:

6 a surface material layer;

7 a substrate material layer, the surface material layer and the substrate
8 material layer laminated with each other; and

9 a plurality of evenly distributed bonding combination points secured
10 between the surface material layer and the substrate material layer, so that the
11 surface material layer can be bonded and combined with the substrate material
12 layer by the bonding combination points.

13 By such arrangement, the sweat or water will return to infiltrate into
14 the surface of the grip structure in a slower speed, thereby greatly enhancing
15 the comfortable sensation of holding the grip structure of the racket.

16 Further benefits and advantages of the present invention will become
17 apparent after a careful reading of the detailed description with appropriate
18 reference to the accompanying drawings.

19 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

20 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional grip for a racket in
21 accordance with the prior art;

22 Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a grip structure for a racket
23 in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 3 is a partially cut-away front plan cross-sectional assembly view of the grip structure as shown in Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, a grip structure for a racket or the like in accordance with the present invention comprises a surface material layer 10, and a substrate material layer 20, wherein the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20 are serially laminated with each other. A plurality of evenly distributed bonding combination points 30 are secured between the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20. Preferably, each of the bonding combination points 30 is an adhesive agent such as a heat melted gel, so that the surface material layer 10 can be bonded and combined with the substrate material layer 20 by the bonding combination points 30.

In fabrication, the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20 are pre-fabricated, and the bonding combination points 30 are secured on the top face of the substrate material layer 20. Then, the surface material layer 10 that has been formed by prefabrication is coated on the top face of the substrate material layer 20. The bonding combination points 30 are flattened during a heat press process, for bonding and combining the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20, thereby manufacturing the product of the grip structure. The surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20 are pre-fabricated, so that the weight can be controlled accurately. In addition, the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20 need not to be dipped and immersed in the water liquid and to be dried, so that the surface material layer 10 and the substrate material layer 20 are not deformed

1 by expansion and contraction due to the temperature effect, thereby enhancing
2 the effect of combination, so that the surface material layer 10 and the substrate
3 material layer 20 are not stripped easily.

4 Further, when the user's hand sweat is produced, the water molecule
5 passes through the periphery of each of the bonding combination points 30 to
6 infiltrate into the substrate material layer 20 gradually. When the sportsman
7 exerts a greater holding force to hold the handgrip of the racket, the water
8 contained in the pressure bearing region that is subjected to pressure of the
9 hand will diffuse or expand toward the peripheral portion, thereby decreasing
10 the humidity. At this time, by obstruction of the bonding combination points 30,
11 the water contained in the substrate material layer 20 cannot return to infiltrate
12 the surface material layer 10 immediately. When the holding force is reduced,
13 the pressure bearing region has a smaller humidity, so that the water contained
14 in the peripheral portion will return to infiltrate into the pressure bearing region.
15 At this time, by obstruction of the bonding combination points 30, water
16 contained in the substrate material layer 20 cannot return to infiltrate into the
17 pressure bearing region immediately. Thus, the humidity contained in the
18 pressure bearing region will not lift rapidly, such that under the holding
19 pressure, the sweat or water will return to infiltrate into the surface of the grip
20 in a slower speed than that of the conventional grip structure, thereby greatly
21 enhancing the comfortable sensation of holding the grip of the racket.

22 In addition, the surface material layer 10 may be drilled with bores or
23 formed with recesses (not shown in the figures), so that the hand sweat can

